

Review of: "The Role of Green Legacy in Promoting Sustainable Development and Combating Climate Change"

Takele Sambeto Bibi

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The research is essential to sustain development and mitigate the projected effects of climate change, as well as to combat deforestation and soil degradation. As a result, Ethiopian governments focused on this legacy by involving all nations in planting over 5 billion trees to put his imprint. This study is new and needed, especially in Ethiopia, but I have some comments to improve the paper's quality for the readers.

- The study's title is "This study is new and needed, especially in Ethiopia, but I have some comments to improve the paper's quality for readers." However, the abstract states that "the objective of this study was to investigate the impact of green legacy in promoting climate change." This is an incongruous statement.
- The authors used a combination of research methods to get primary data, including interviews and questionnaires. In my opinion, they are insufficient on their own.
- How can the impact of the green legacy on Ethiopia's climate, on the community participation, social cohesion, and cultural identity, employment, income, and food security be assessed?
- Currently, Ethiopia faces several challenges in achieving the aim of a green legacy, including a lack of available land, a lack of water, political instability, a lack of awareness, and a lack of funding. The governments tried to work with local communities and other stakeholders to address the challenges. However, the political atmosphere has an enormous effect on the green legacy; in certain cases, governments have used the legacy as a political wave in order to compel other different level administrators to accomplish this goal. So, how can the authors justify the reality of their findings based on the factors given above?
- The employees of Ministry of Agriculture, Environment Protection Authority, and Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change were used as the target population in Table 1. Ethiopia has no Ministry of Environment. Please double-check everything you write in the overall manuscript.
- Almost 120 experts those working on green legacy and 40 participants from three government ministries were interviewed. Please list these three ministries. Be sure in your selection of experts and participants, as this may affect the quality of the data.
- "Accuracy and reliability: Primary data sources provide first-hand information, which is collected directly from the source. This ensures that the data is accurate and reliable, as it is not subject to any interpretation or bias that may be present in secondary data sources." It surprised me to conclude that the primary data collected was free of bias. Every type of data acquired by humans, whether primary or secondary, has its own bias due to the researcher's prejudices, the biases of the people from whom they collect data, and the methodologies used. Based on my

experience and research, such as the report and different levels of collected data in Ethiopia, are sometimes based on historically recorded data, expert decisions, and government direction. These may cause bias and change the findings of scientific papers, so how do authors justify these issues and analyse country level studies for international, national, and local purposes?

- Please list type of quantitative and qualitative data.
- Why is a binary Logistic Regression model selected over others? Please provide clear declares for the advantage of the readers.
- The model result in Table 2 and 3 are difficult to understand. More discussions on the each results are necessary.
- It is mandatory to improve the scientific quality of the whole manuscript.
- Overall, the authors ought to focus on the results and discussions. Also, please compare the findings of the study with the findings of other studies.